

for him to be manager of the Z.C.M.I. Drug store, which position he held for twenty-eight years until his death in 1899.

The Drug department played a prominent part in the history of the Z.C.M.I. In 1868, Salt Lake City was the commercial center of the inland west; immigrant trains, soldiers from Fort Douglas, new mining towns, and many an isolated farming community depended upon this city for supplies. A class of traders, who cared for nothing but personal gain, had arrived in the valley. They contrived to buy up all available stocks of scarce goods for which they charged exorbitant prices. To combat this unfair practice, Brigham Young offered a plan to unite fair trading stores into one cooperative where prices would be standard. Many of the leading business men of the city welcomed the idea, disposed of their stock to the new institution, thus becoming shareholders, and erected the insignia of the Z.C.M.I. over their doors: an all seeing eye surmounted by the motto, "Holiness to the Lord." Best quality goods at the lowest consistent prices was the policy of the new co-op. The first sign was hoisted over Eldredge and Clawson's on November 13, 1868. At one time no fewer than six such signs appeared in one block on East Temple (Main Street.) They were organized into branches, later called departments, according to the kind of merchandise they sold, and all were subject to a governing board at the head of the institution with Brigham Young as president. Other branches were created. On March 1, 1869, the first wholesale store was opened in Jennings' Eagle Emporium on the southwest corner of First South and Main, which store carried only clothing and dry goods. Ten days later another wholesale store was opened in the old Constitution building, which carried a full line of groceries, hardware, stoves, glassware, and agriculture implements. On April 21st, a strictly retail branch was opened at 114 South Main, formerly occupied by the Ransohoff Co. Then on December 1, 1869, the *Deseret News* published the following advertisement:

Z.C.M.I. We take pleasure in informing the people of this territory that we have just opened a first class drug store and general oil, paint, and perfumery depot, wholesale and retail. We have on hand and shall continue to keep in all varieties: patent medicines, drugs, dye stuffs, paints, oils, colors, liquor both draught and case, perfumery, window glass, brushes, etc., etc. Prescriptions carefully attended to. Next door to the Telegraph Office, Main Street. H. B. Clawson, superintendent.

The Telegraph Office was on the east side of Main Street, between First and Second South, with a driveway between it and the City Liquor store. It must have been in the later store that the Drug department first opened. In 1876, when the palatial building of the Z.C.M.I. was erected on its present site, all of the retail departments

moved there except the drug store, which was opened at 114 South Main.

The new location was a two story building with an ornamental facade painted a pale gray; and the Drug department re-opened with a style that matched the main institution. Above the entrance was placed a gilded mortar and pestle on the handle of which was perched an American eagle with spreading wings; and in the front windows were two very large glass vases with gold collars, one filled with a green liquid and the other with red—the ancient symbol of pharmacy. Inside the door, one stepped onto a varnished hardwood floor, later covered with a brown linoleum. The room was about eighteen by seventy feet, with shelves along the walls holding the principal patent medicines of the day. Rock candy and fruit drops in glass jars with wide stoppers, and molasses nuggets in round tin boxes at first were the only sweets in stock; later came boxed chocolates and creams. Glass show cases displayed other wares such as celluloid dresser sets, toilet articles, jewel cases, imported perfumes and fancy soaps. A picture card with an advertisement on the back, much prized for scrap-books, was frequently wrapped with a purchase. Across the back was the prescription case, and on the left a desk surrounded by a wire cage where the manager spent some of his time. His office was in the rear. Near the front on the south side was a twelve foot fountain where fruit juices charged with soda water were served at five cents a glass; in the nineties ice cream was added for an additional five cents. An ice cream soda was a real treat.

In the rear was a large back room and warehouse, which became the center of its wholesale and manufacturing activities. Here lemon and vanilla extracts, baking powder, and other products were made. From here, its wares were shipped to auxiliary co-ops in other towns, and to many other points available in the western states; and here its imports from the eastern states, from Europe and the Orient were received. Imitations and adulterations were held in contempt; none but a chemically pure article and the best quality produced any where were handled by the Z.C.M.I. Drug store.

For nearly thirty years, this was the best known and most popular drug store in the west. Among its employees were George Reed, William Willes, Frank Houghton, William Dyer, Bert Horne, Theodore Cleghorn, Don Smith, and others, several of whom went into business for themselves having learned their trade well under their efficient manager, Robert Cleghorn.

In 1873 an economic crisis paralyzed the whole United States and the Z.C.M.I., among many other business concerns, was sorely pressed for finances. The store had grown steadily in the five years since its organization but when all credit was denied them, nearly every department was hurt. Immediate cash was an absolute necessity

and it was at this critical period that the drug department helped to save the main institution from closing its doors.

The Z.C.M.I. owned a valuable stock of the finest liquors which the drug department sold across the counter in flasks and in the originally sealed bottles, carefully labeled as to their place of origin. According to a custom which many of the immigrants brought with them from Europe and the States nearly every household in the community had a small supply of liquor on hand to be used for medicinal purposes. A common cure for colds was a steam bath, a quinine pill and a hot toddy.

Robert Cleghorn was frequently appealed to for cures for all kinds of ailments. He was a friend of the people and in his day was widely known as a successful druggist.—*Ivy C. Towler*

### H. J. RICHARDS

The following excerpts were taken from the journal of H. J. Richards:

NOVEMBER 3, 1867—After meeting in the Old Tabernacle, President Young informed me it was his intention to send me to New York to remain two years to study surgery.

4th—Evening took supper with President Young and decided to go to New York.

10th—With others got myself into Eastern stage. Arrived New York November 30th.

APRIL 19, 1869—New York. Getting ready to leave.

20th—Bought \$43.05 worth of medicines of E. R. Squibb, M. D. 56 Doughty St., Brooklyn.

MAY 1st—Took train for Ogden where we arrived after much delay. 9 p.m. with others, hired a mule team and drove all night arriving in Salt Lake City.

May 2nd—Studied and traveled with Dr. W. F. Anderson till November 23rd—then went into the Cooperative Drug Store to study medicine and assist.

AUGUST 13, 1870—Left Drugstore.

24th—5 a.m. took train for Ogden. At 8 a.m. took U.P.R.R. for Omaha.

FEBRUARY 11, 1871—Afternoon down town getting instruments and things for home.

(He made notes of every lecture, dissecting hour, personal examination—by which professor, and on what subject, surgery, medical, physiology, obstetrics, chemistry, principles and practice of medicine and anatomy.)

27th—Bought ticket for home 7 p.m.

MARCH 4th—Received my diploma as M.D. from B. H. Medical College dated March 1, 1871.

JULY 12, 1875—Joseph having finished his medical studies and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College I opened an office over Co-op Drugstore, No. 47, East Temple Street.

MARCH 20, 1876—Joseph and I gave up our office over the Drugstore.

APRIL 21, 1877—Moved down to our old place in the 14th Ward, Salt Lake City when I went into the drug business with Joseph—H. J. Richards & Company—No. 13 E. Temple St.

JANUARY 6, 1881—Sold out the drug business to Wm. C. Heberhart—3 years, 8 months and 15 days. End of Journal.

Dr. H. J. Richards lived in Provo the last years of his life. In the early part of his professional life he owned a drug store and being a doctor was always interested in drug stores, many times going in to learn more about some of the properties of medicines. Once while in such a place a woman came in and asked for some paregoric. She asked the druggist how much to give the baby while she went to a dance that evening. The druggist said, "Ask the doctor over there," so she turned to Dr. Richards and inquired as to the amount. He said, "Give it the bottle." "Wouldn't that kill him?" she asked. He replied, "Yes, but the baby had better be dead than have a mother like you."—*Rhoda Richards Stevenson*

### BEAVER COUNTY

Dr. Van Hawkins came to the town of Beaver in the late 1870's or early 80's and opened up a dental shop with Elijah Smith as an apprentice. Though their equipment was small they were able to do a much better job than the untrained men who served as community dentists before their arrival. They were followed by other dentists who, with up-to-date equipment and anesthetics, could extract teeth without pain and replace them with a new set.

### CACHE COUNTY

Mrs. Ellen Ash Peterson, pioneer of Cache Valley, who lacked only four months of reaching her 100th birthday, told me that when she and her husband were homesteading in the district called Alta, it was not uncommon for some individual to call and offer to pull out or break any aching teeth that the farm families might be suffering from. They would accept a meal as a fee. Each community had a barber, bishop or blacksmith who could perform these services.

Among the people who owned forceps and extracted teeth in the northern part of Cache County was Alice Done of Smithfield who also served as a midwife and ministering angel to many of the people in her town.—*Dr. W. W. Merrill*

*Dr. Kent* — Such things as the extracting and care of teeth were practically unknown to the early settlers of Lewiston, Utah until about

the year 1875 when Sydney B. Kent came to that locality. This old pioneer of many places came prepared to extract the teeth of children and a few simple cases of adults' teeth. His equipment consisted of two pairs of forceps, one of which was a crude instrument purposely made for the lower molars and the other designed for the extraction of the upper front teeth. It soon became generally known that Sydney B. Kent could and would extract teeth for suffering patients and as a result people came from far and near for dental aid.

Since Sydney B. Kent, as well as many other pioneer dentists, lacked all the technical knowledge of modern dentistry, he made many mistakes in those early days. He probably knew that all humans have two sets of teeth, one a deciduous set and one a permanent set but few early dentists knew that each tooth had its time and place. The problem of facial development was not at any time taken into consideration and, the grave mistakes that were made on the children were not, as a rule, so prevalent among grown people.

Neriah R. Lewis, son of W. H. Lewis, did considerable extraction work but he did not practice over such a long period of time as did old Father Kent.—*Dr. J. M. Bernhisel*

*O. H. Budge* — In 1902 I entered the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. I barely had credits sufficient to be accepted into the institution. My finances were such that I had to clip all corners even including my meals. I was fortunate in being able to get a job in one of the large department stores whenever the college had a holiday and on Saturday afternoons. My work did not seem to interfere with my grades. I received a letter from the President of the college offering me an assistanceship for two years to Dr. Brophy—in Oral Surgery. Only two men out of 182 were invited to assist Dr. Brophy. I was in no position to accept on account of one requirement and that was that I would have to spend two summers in Chicago. I lacked the means, besides I had a wife and three children at home in Idaho for whom I had to work and save to help keep them while I attended college.

I was in Logan but a short time until I discovered that there was a lack of unity among the dentists and no real cooperation existed. I was fortunate in teaming up with my good friend Dr. I. P. Stewart. Our offices were not very far apart and naturally we visited back and forth. We often discussed the conditions that prevailed among our fellow practitioners. Almost simultaneously Dr. Stewart and I conceived the idea of organizing a dental society in which we would have opportunity of discussing our dental problems. No sooner had we tentatively decided on what could be accomplished until we divided the names of the practicing dentists of the city of Logan to visit and explain our thoughts as to what could be carried out for the good of our patients as well as for our own good. Naturally

we met with some opposition at the outset but finally all were converted to the proposition.

I am quite sure that from 1908 until the present time, 1955, no dental society of the State of Utah has operated more efficiently and with more good will toward each other. Dr. I. P. Stewart and I, young fellows headed into our eighty-third year, are the only charter members left to tell the tale.

Except for one man in the State of Utah I made, I believe, the first injection for blocking the nerve for extraction, etc. Dr. I. P. Stewart and others followed close behind me. Dr. Stewart and I cast the first gold inlay that was cast in Cache Valley. For the lack of information we attempted to cast the inlay into a ring with one end closed. When we thought it about time to make our casting something happened. The investment material shot out of its container all over the walls, all over our shirt front and into our face. It took just that to draw our attention to the fact that both ends of the ring should be open.

In the year 1909 I was president of the Utah State Dental Society. In this same year we had rather an unusual experience in our annual meeting. In Logan we had two practitioners who had drifted into the advertising business and hoping at the same time to reap the benefits of our First District Dental Society. They had to be brought before the society and when it came to a showdown none of the doctors wanted to take the floor against them. Being President and seeing the situation, I asked the Vice President, Dr. Emise, to take the chair while I took the floor. I took a chance of receiving the support of the society members or becoming almost ostracized from the organization. I well remember saying, "Fellows, we have ridden the horse up to the fence and now we are going over if the members are disposed to uphold our own by-laws." It was a hot and furious session but ended up with an apology from the two members. Once and for all it was definitely understood that no dentist could advertise and at the same time retain his membership in the society.

Members of our society, outside of their practice, are engaged in church and civic activities which show their interest in mankind.

Dr. Isaac Perry Stewart, first president of "The First District Dental Society" of Logan, Utah was born at Draper, Utah, in 1872. He moved with his parents to Logan when he was eight years of age attending the grade school and later the Brigham Young College. He graduated from the U.S.A.C. with the first graduating class in 1894, then followed the teaching profession for five years after which he entered the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in 1902. In 1903 he studied at the University of California, at San Francisco, and then returned to Chicago where he graduated in Dental Surgery in 1904.

He passed the State examination and received Certificate of Registration, License No. 1, which was retained throughout his entire practice, as was his membership in the Utah State Dental Association.

Dr. I. P. Stewart practiced dentistry for forty-eight years, retiring in 1952.—*Rebecca Stewart*

### CARBON COUNTY

*Peter Isaac Olsen* was born in Manti, Utah January 6, 1865. His parents were Soren and Bertha Peterson Olsen who came to Utah in 1853, from Denmark, as converts to the Latter-day Saint Church. In his youth Peter Olsen freighted supplies from Utah to Pioche, Nevada and central Utah communities. When he was twenty-one years of age Peter married Sally Ann Barton in the St. George Temple. After living in Paragonah for several years, the Olsens moved to Castle Valley in 1882. Their first home was a covered wagon made snug for living with quilts and rugs. He served as the first Sunday School superintendent of Price Ward, from 1883 until 1895.

Peter Olsen was the first man to practice dentistry in this area. Although not being a professional dentist, he purchased a number of instruments and tended to the dental needs of the community until better trained men came. Even after that various persons preferred to have him take care of their teeth. He was never too busy to perform those difficult and painful chores at any time of the day or night. Many times groans of pain from some of the patients drove my mother from our home. Sometimes she would bundle us up and take us to the barn or into the orchard, or, if it was cold outside, she would take us to the neighbors.

One morning, at 5 o'clock, when Peter started out to do his chores he found Amanda Mead Montgomery asleep on the doorstep. She said she had been there since 3 a.m. She lived about two miles southeast of town. It was a long way to walk and the pain in her tooth had subsided somewhat, so she decided to stay until Mr. Olsen was up and consequently she had fallen asleep.

Another time while Mr. Olsen was cutting wood, little Ericson Smith came to him and asked him to extract an aching tooth. During the night she had used carbolic acid on cotton to try to stop the pain.

When children came to have their teeth pulled Mr. Olsen had them sit in a small, square, raw-hide bottomed chair. "Now," said he, "get a good hold on that chair seat so I won't raise you into the air—I just want to pull your tooth, not you." If the tooth was a molar and hard to pull he put some oil of cloves on cotton and rubbed the gum around it and also put a little into the cavity to desensitize it.

—*Mary Jane Olsen Rasmussen*

*John Hardison Pace* did some dental work in the Castle Valley region during the 1890's and early 1900's. He came to Price

in 1884 from Bluff, Utah. While he was serving as a missionary for the Latter-day Saint Church in Alabama and Florida he bought a set of dental instruments from an elder who was leaving the mission field. The elder told him he would probably make more friends with these tools than with preaching—there were so many "piney-woods" who had deformations of the teeth from lack of care. Mr. Pace traveled many miles on foot and always he had the dental instruments with him. He told of extracting one girl's tooth from the roof of her mouth. After Mr. Pace returned to Price, Utah he went to various homes on calls and patients came to his home for dental service.

The first registered dentist to come to Price was a Dr. Snyder from Provo. He came periodically and attended to the dental needs of the people in their own homes. Later he rented a room in a local boarding house where he extracted teeth and repaired dentures.

—*Edith Pace Prince*

### DAVIS COUNTY

Dr. Byron L. Kesler was the first dentist to have an office. He was located in Centerville, but made weekly trips through the county. He was born in Salt Lake City. At the age of nine he helped his mother in her school teaching duties in Centerville. He attended the University of Deseret in Salt Lake City, traveling the distance from Centerville on a bicycle. He began practicing in 1881, and became a leading doctor in that community.

John Barton was an early dentist of Kaysville. One humorous incident follows: "In the early winter of 1881 Joseph Jarman, then only fourteen, arrived in Kaysville. He had been suffering for many days with a toothache and his face was badly swollen. He was advised to go to John Barton and get it pulled for a quarter which he did. Two days later Mr. Barton found where Joseph was living and went to see him. 'My boy, I hear you are a young immigrant just over from England. Is that right?' 'Yes, that is right.' 'Here, then,' said Mr. Barton, 'take your quarter back. I am sure you need it more than I do.'"

Like many others, John Barton gathered herbs and produced his own medicines. In 1868 he was appointed sexton of Kaysville cemetery and held that position for forty-eight years, until his death. His two loyal helpmates were Sarah Flint and Frances Shelton.

Dr. Jesse Smith of Farmington pulled teeth and was an all around doctor for everything and every family.

Other early dentists in Davis County were: Richard Pilling, Centerville; Edward I. Rich, Kaysville; Dr. Clark, traveling dentist. Temporary dentists were: Fet Buckland, Bountiful; Newton Tuttle, Bountiful; Wallace Willey, Bountiful; Daniel C. Lee, West Bountiful; Mr. Corbett, Farmington and John Smith, Farmington.—*D. U. P. Files*



## EMERY COUNTY

*Paul C. Christensen* was born in Thune, Denmark, a small town near Copenhagen, on October 26, 1862. When he was eight years of age he came to America with his widowed mother. Paul Christensen was a trained dentist. He first practiced in Mt. Pleasant, Utah, later moving to Orangeville, Utah, in 1893 and from there to Castle Dale before 1900. His office was in his home across from the old Emery Stake Academy building to the north. He did all kinds of dental work for residents of both Emery and Carbon counties. He practiced over forty-six years.

Dr. Christensen died December 23, 1949 at the age of eighty-seven years.—*Blanche Christensen Wayman*

*William Howard*—When William Howard was five years of age he left his native land of Ireland to emigrate to America in the year 1852. In 1880 he went to Castle Valley at the request of Brigham Young to do his part in the settlement of that region. He had an office next to his home where he took up the practice of dentistry. When children were his patients he never let them see the instrument he used for extractions but held it close in the palm of his steady hand. He always put a few grains of salt in the wound to help take out the soreness and to serve as a disinfectant. A piece of candy helped to make the children forget the pain.

Mr. Howard, besides being the pioneer dentist of the community also served as an attorney, State legislator and did blacksmithing. He died at the age of 67.

*George Washington Johnson* — Although George Washington Johnson would not exactly be called a druggist, he was a "Jack of all trades." He made matches, tin cups, brooms, salves and a kind of peppermint medicine called by the young people the "Essence of Life." He had a formula of homemade composition powders which many people used for colds, cholera, stomachaches and other ailments. These medicines were a great help to the early settlers of Castle Valley as there was not a doctor in the community at that time. He died in 1900 at the age of 77 years.—*Flora Jensen*

## IRON COUNTY

Richard Benson, prominent 1851 pioneer of Parowan, was a blacksmith and a farmer. He also served the little community as postmaster and bookkeeper. Tooth pulling was his sideline. It is said that he used a pocket knife as a lance. After sharpening the knife on the side of his boot until it had a razor-like edge, he carefully washed it, then cut the gum around the offending tooth until it could be pulled with his forceps. Many children who had seen Mr. Benson

use his forceps were very frightened of him as is verified by this story told by Barbara M. Adams.

"I remember Brother Benson coming to our house to pull a tooth for some member of the family. I was just a little girl and when Brother Benson brought out his forceps to do the job, my brother Henry and I ran out of the house as fast as we could and hid in the barn until he left, and mother called us in for dinner."

Eli Alger Whitney, second son of Francis T. and Clarissa Alger Whitney was also a pioneer dentist. Eli was born in 1853 in Parowan and lived here all his life. He married Elizabeth Ann Lewis in 1872 and they had twelve children—nine were reared to adulthood. Mr. Whitney was a blacksmith by trade but also pulled teeth. Many times he stopped his blacksmithing long enough to send his son Blanch into the house for the forceps and lance, then seating his patient in the doorway of the shop proceeded to pull the troublesome tooth. He then returned to his task of shoeing a horse, making an andiron or whatever job was interrupted at the time. Eli came to take up the profession of pulling teeth in the following way as told by his son Blanch.

"About the year 1888 or 1899, my mother developed a very bad toothache that caused her so much pain she asked father if he could take one of his small punches and hammer and get it out. He replied, "Why, I can't do that—it would kill you." "I can't stand it any longer—anything would be better than this—Please, Eli, try anyway." By now the tooth had become very sore and infected, so as a last resort Father got one of the small punches from his shop, washed it, then placing it the right angle, gave it a hit with the hammer and the tooth popped out, root and all, and Mother fainted.

"Being so successful gave Father the idea of taking up tooth pulling as a sideline profession. So he bought an old pair of forceps and made a lance out of a four or five inch piece of steel. It was round on one end for the handle, flattened on the other end, then ground until it was very sharp. This he used to cut the gum from around the tooth which gave him a better grip on the tooth when he was pulling it out. He later bought some straight forceps for front teeth which comprised his full dentistry kit.

"Father was very kind and sympathetic and always tried to comfort his patients and hurt them as little as possible. He also set many broken bones and did a fine job of that. My mother was a sweet, sympathetic person and those who came into her home for dental work were treated with respect and love."

Eli was the main tooth puller in Parowan for many years, even after trained dentists arrived as evidenced by the following taken from the Parowan City record:

Parowan City, April 17, 1903 the following ordinance was passed by the City Council—"Traveling Dentists must pay a license of \$20.00. With the stipulation that there will be no license to pay for pulling teeth by the City Blacksmith, Eli Whitney—his charge for pulling teeth is 25 cents for people he deems able to pay either in money or kind."

The next tooth puller we have record of in Parowan was Peter Wimmer, born in Pennsylvania March 23, 1842, and who came to this community about 1865, where he met and wooed Mary, daughter of George A. Smith. She was born in Parowan in 1852 and was just thirteen years of age when she became his wife. They lived in Parowan all their lives. She died March 26, 1915, and he passed away at the home of a daughter in Bingham Canyon on December 6, 1930.

It is said by members of his family that Mr. Wimmer had one of the best sets of dental instruments in this part of the country. At one time Dr. Smith, an early day dentist in Parowan, tried to get Mr. Wimmer to go away and study dentistry. When Mr. Wimmer informed him that he could not go at this time, Dr. Smith asked to buy the dental instruments for any price as he said they were much better than the ones he had. He also said he would give anything to be able to pull teeth as Mr. Wimmer did.

Mr. Wimmer was always ready to give aid to anyone with tooth troubles and his son Warren says, "He was never known to charge a cent for his work." One night a man came to the house on horseback and asked Mr. Wimmer to go with him to Summit, seven miles away, to pull an aching tooth for a member of his family. This he did willingly without remuneration. He was dearly loved by all the people whom he served. Mr. Wimmer was a butcher by trade. He was also an interpreter during the time of the Black Hawk Indian War. The Indians all loved and respected him for he always treated them as brothers.

I remember, as a child, having a very bad toothache and mother tried to persuade me to go across the street to Brother Wimmer and have him pull it, but I would not. After suffering for a day and a night and part of the next day, I decided on my own to go over and get it done and not tell mother anything about it. So across the street I went and told Brother Wimmer I wanted the tooth pulled. He seated me in a chair in the north doorway and pulled it. He then turned to get a disinfectant and when he turned back I was across the street—home, crying and spitting blood. Mother came running out of the house to see what it was all about just as Brother Wimmer came across the street as fast as he could to explain to mother what had happened.

I well remember what a kind and loving person Mrs. A. Wimmer was. Her home was always open to the Relief Society ladies to come

and sew for the dead. Brother Wimmer was always helpful in caring for the sick and laying out the dead as well as being thoughtful of the widows and orphans, and wives and children of men on missions.

Aunt Emma Lowder Webb, who is now in her ninetieth year, has the following story to relate concerning her toothache experience. "Not long after my first baby was born I got a bad toothache that kept me awake night and day for several days until I told my husband I could not stand it any longer and he would have to do something about it. So he hitched up the horse to the buggy and took me to Paragonah, a distance of five miles, to Joseph Barton an early day tooth puller. I opened my mouth and Joseph Barton came down on that sore tooth about three times. I screamed and said, "I can stand death better than this!" He replied, "Oh, don't make so much fuss, why you have had a baby and stood much harder pain than this." I answered indignantly, "I have had a baby but having sixteen babies isn't as painful as this." The tooth had ulcerated and my face was badly swollen. I thought I never could stand to have another tooth pulled in my life."

The first dentist of record in Parowan was Dr. Elijah Smith according to A. A. Morris of Beaver. Mr. Smith received his training from a Dr. Van Aulin, a practicing dentist for whom he worked until he learned the profession, then he went out on his own. Mr. Smith started practicing sometime between 1890 and 1895 and traveled over this end of the state his family living in Beaver, Minersville, Cedar and at a ranch on Buck Horne flat.

Although Mr. Smith had no formal schooling he did very fine work. In the year 1906 the State Dental Board found out he was practicing and that he had not complied with State laws so he was compelled to go to Salt Lake and take a course in dentistry to pass the State Board. Very likely it was here that he learned to freeze the teeth, but many times he would put the freezing agent into the gum and then pull the tooth before it had a chance to deaden the tooth. By the time the gum was numbed, the tooth was out, and if a patient remarked that it hurt he said, "Oh, I knew *you* could stand it." Many of the early settlers of Southern Utah still have fillings and bridgework that he put in and many used the dentures he made all their life with good results.

When Mr. Smith first came to Parowan to practice he stayed at the home of William and Ann Gurr on Main Street and had his dental office in one of the rooms of their home. A son, William J. Gurr, told me the following stories of his recollections of Dr. Smith, "Doc." as everyone called him, when he lived with his folks.

"Richard Robinson, Jr., a young boy from Paragonah came to have Dr. Smith pull some teeth. After the doctor had pulled the first one the boy rebelled and said it hurt too much and he wasn't going to have any more pulled. Dr. Smith told him he must open his mouth

so he could put some cotton in the place where the tooth was pulled or he would bleed to death. This frightened the boy until he opened his mouth and as the doctor had the forceps hidden by his sleeve, he took out two more teeth before he let the boy get out of the chair. When the boy got up and away from him he said, "D—— you! You won't cotton me any more!"

One day Annie Davenport, wife of William Davenport, got up enough courage to go to Dr. Smith at the Gurr home and asked to have her teeth pulled. After seeing the instruments her courage failed and although the doctor talked and talked she could not make up her mind to have the job done, but said, "I will not go home until I have them out." She stayed two days and nights. Each day the doctor pleaded with her but she just could not get up the nerve to have it done. Finally she told the doctor that maybe if she had a toddy it might give her the strength she needed. Dr. Smith granted her request, but it only made things worse. When he started to pull the teeth she pleaded so hard he said, "I can't pull her teeth when she pleads this way." Mrs. Davenport was a tiny woman and much older than the doctor. I presume she told her people she would not come home until the teeth were extracted if it took a week because none of her family came to inquire about her all the time she was there.

At last on a Sunday morning, the third day, Dr. Smith said to Brother Gurr, "This can't go on any longer—we will have to get this over with." So Brother Gurr put her in the chair and sat on her lap while the doctor started pulling the teeth. As the children came in from Sunday School this was the sight their eyes beheld. Their father sitting on Mrs. Davenport's lap trying to hold her down as she bucked and squirmed and Dr. Smith pulling and throwing the teeth in every direction.

When the ordeal was over Sister Davenport jumped up and threw her arms around the doctor's neck saying, "God bless you. God bless you." After she had settled down Brother Gurr sent one of the children to tell Mr. Davenport to come and take her home. As her husband entered the door, even though Sister Davenport had seemed perfectly all right, she fainted, and he had to carry her out to the wagon."

Dr. Smith was born August 15, 1857 or 1860 at Beaver, Beaver County, Utah a son of George Broggs Smith and Elizabeth Entwistler. He married Clara Friendly December 25, 1881.

My mother, Elizabeth Benson, told me there were no lances in early days. When babies were having a hard time cutting their teeth and were very fretful, the mothers boiled a thimble, slipped it on a finger and rubbed over the gum where the tooth was about to come through. This procedure broke the tender skin and gave the baby relief.—*Roberta B. Rowley*

## MILLARD COUNTY

The people of East Millard depended upon traveling dentists for the care of their teeth until about 1913 when Dr. F. S. Robison came from Kamas to practice dentistry. Dr. Robison married Prudence, daughter of Joseph and Arvilla Walch Carling of Fillmore. He continued his practice in Millard County until September, 1931 when he sold his equipment to Dr. Clyde F. Brunson.

Abraham Freer Carling, Jr. was born in Fillmore, Utah March 26, 1867, son of Abraham F. Carling, Mormon pioneer, 1852. His early life was spent in freighting commodities across the desert from Fillmore to various towns in Nevada. On May 21, 1887 he married Mary Ann Williams and for several years they operated an ice cream parlor, a feed mill, and a cheese factory in Fillmore.

"Abe" as he was generally known was sympathetic and charitable, and his one desire was to help his fellow men. He became interested in medicine and dentistry and for fourteen years, during the days when there were no doctors in Fillmore, rendered great service to his townspeople. He purchased many doctor books and devoted his spare time to study while still operating the cheese factory.

Prior to this time Doctors Neal, Manary and Keen had come to Fillmore but did not remain. Dr. T. O. Duckworth also came and when called to attend the sick took Abe along. Abe became so interested that he decided to go to medical school. However, ill health brought about his decision to return home after a short enrollment. At a later date he determined to return to school but again ill health forced his return. He was getting older by this time so gave up the project.

Abe was very successful in extracting teeth for many years. He had a knack of blocking off the nerve so as to alleviate pain. When he could practice no longer he gave his forceps to his brother Elmer who used them to a limited extent.

Abraham Freer Carling, Jr. passed away July 2, 1949 and is buried in the Fillmore cemetery.

Edward Davies and Joseph E. Ray were early days dentists of Fillmore. Joseph S. Giles also served the community as dentist as well as surgeon.—*Isabel B. Brunson*

## SANPETE COUNTY

The first two dentists in Ephraim were Charles Whitlock, the harness maker, and F. T. Jenson the tin smith. They each had a little shop. Among their many tools and supplies there was always a pair of pincers, the variety used in their particular work. When we children got the toothache and household remedies failed, we wended our way reluctantly to the so-called dentists and had the offending tooth removed by the pincer method. They were picked up from the

material on the table and after being used were replaced often without being cleaned.—*Fannie G. Thompson*

*Paul Von Nordick* came to Ephraim about 1890. He was the first druggist in this locality. He was succeeded by H. P. Larsen who operated in the present home of the D. W. Anderson Drug Store.

Druggists were slow in locating in the pioneer settlements. In the Ephraim community the Co-op store carried what drugs and medicines were available. They were purchased in bulk and handed out either in containers furnished by the customer, especially if the article was in liquid form, or wrapped in paper.

I remember as a child that my mother Mrs. Betsey M. Green had a row of tin cans on the mantel piece which we kept nicely polished. They contained different powders, acids, herbs, seeds, etc. Every summer we gathered all kinds of herbs from the garden and they were dried and stored for winter use, each being a remedy for an ache or pain. I remember two ladies who were experts in preparing remedies. One remedy for coughs and colds was concocted by a Mrs. Haddon, and another for canker and stomachache was made by Mrs. Thorpe.—*Fannie G. Thompson*

*Salina* — The first doctor who came to Salina to practice was Dr. Madson who came in the year 1880. He made his home in Salina and reared a family here. He traveled by horse and buggy taking his medicines with him at all times.

The next pioneer doctor was Dr. West who opened an office in Salina in 1890 where for thirty years he served the people. He also served as dentist for the community. He was a family man and built a home in that city. Dr. West traveled by horse and buggy serving the three small towns of Redmond, Aurora and Salina.

The first Drug Store was owned and operated by P. C. Candland. He opened the store in 1892 and brought many new medicines for the use of the townspeople.

Dr. Byron Kesler was the first licensed dentist. His office was in the home of his mother and he served the town for several years beginning in 1892. His old home still stands.—*Martha Jackson*

### SALT LAKE COUNTY

*Dr. C. E. Tolburst*, a native of Ohio was a graduate of the Western Dental College of St. Louis, Missouri. He began the practice of his profession in 1878 remaining in St. Louis about five years. He came to Salt Lake City about 1883, and became one of the ablest members in the Salt Lake Dental Society.

*Dr. J. B. Keysor* was a native of Utah. Upon completion of his collegiate studies in dentistry he opened an office and made a specialty

of filling, the designing and fitting of dentures, and other features of the science.

*Dr. C. A. Follett* was born in Minnesota. He first began the practice of dentistry in San Jose, California where he remained about six years. After a careful inspection of the advantages offered elsewhere, he located in Salt Lake City in January, 1891 opening an office at 55½ East Second Street South.

*Dr. Daniel C. Leeka* was born in Indiana. His early education was derived from a preceptor in Cincinnati, after which he studied dentistry and was admitted to practice in 1885. His dental office was located at 26 West Second South St. He was thoroughly acquainted with all branches of the profession.

*Joseph J. Williams* was the earliest dentist in the West Jordan Ward. The only tools used at that time were pliers or a strong piece of string attached to the tooth. The people themselves were oftentimes their own druggists. They tied a small bag of asafoetida around the neck as a preventive to disease. They made their own liniments of turpentine, coal oil, mutton tallow, vinegar and eggs which they rubbed on the flesh to allay pain. Frazer's axel grease was used as a salve to draw an infected sore, and a bread and milk poultice was considered very good. Flaxseed was used for pneumonia and coughs were alleviated with a concoction of copperas, honey and sulphur boiled together. This was also used for canker medicine.—*D. U. P. Files*

### SEVIER COUNTY

Thomas Christian Jensen, a Utah Pioneer of 1866, was very handy with tools. He mended almost everything from earrings and brooches to farm implements. Why couldn't he extract an aching tooth? So reasoned the early citizens of Elsinore, Utah.

Mr. Jensen procured three pairs of forceps. In his workshop where he made bells, candlesticks, etc., he extracted teeth quite successfully for years. As he grew older his wrist became weak and his eyesight not so good. He made some mistakes such as pulling the wrong tooth, etc., so he sold his forceps to Joseph Parker.

Mr. Parker extracted teeth in his home, on the front porch or any other convenient place depending on the weather. One of his daughters, Marie, remembers him asking her to bring a washbasin half-full of water to be set beside the chair of the patient so that it could be used as a spittoon. His price varied from 25 cents to 50 cents per tooth. He had a long strip of cloth with pockets in it in which he placed his forceps. After each tool was used he carefully wiped it with a big red handkerchief used only for this purpose.

One of his grandsons, Harold, says his grandfather pulled a tooth for him when he was seven years of age and he remembers that it was quite an ordeal.



Dr. Christie and Dr. Lorenzo Foulz were traveling dentists. They always stopped at Jensen's Hotel for a week or more and Chris J. Jensen, the proprietor of the hotel, had all his teeth crowned with gold in exchange for board and room.

Expectant mothers were always happy when traveling dentists came to their town as there were usually teeth to be pulled when each baby was on the way. It was much less painful than sitting by the side of the house and letting some amateur dentist remove the decaying teeth.

Elsinore's first druggist was H. H. Peterson who came to this community with his wife, Hannah, and two children from Denmark. He first trained to be a doctor but later decided to become a druggist and his knowledge of medicine was such that he could prescribe for many illnesses which was of great service to those first settlers.

When he filled a prescription he always said to his clerk, Ermina S. Bell, "First, bring my pipe." The drugstore was located in the annex of the opera house on Main Street. He was very particular and efficient in his work and served Elsinore for many years. He later moved to Richfield, Utah.—*Ada N. Anderson, Marie P. Larsen*

### TOOELE COUNTY

*George Bonelli*, my grandfather, came to the United States in 1859 when he was thirty-two years of age. He received his education in Switzerland where he had studied many subjects including speech, chemistry and pharmacy. He also was adept in the art of weaving and assisted his father in this trade upon their arrival in Salt Lake City.

In the year 1880 *George Bonelli* moved to Tooele and purchased the Kelsey home. In the front room of this home he opened a grocery store. He also had the Post Office here for several years and later on added a drug department to the store. In 1888 he built a large store on one end of this property and carried on a mercantile business, Post Office, and enlarged the drug department where he carried an ample supply of drug items and patented medicines. I can remember particularly the bottles of sarsaparilla which he always had on hand.

In the rear room of the store was the laboratory, where grandfather had a grinding machine with which he ground herbs, etc., and an alcohol lamp he used for heating the various mixtures. There were several shelves which held bottles of all sizes and shapes, measuring glasses and spoons; funnels and labels. As there were no doctors in Tooele at that time, and as Grandfather Bonelli was a registered pharmacist, people came to him for medicine. It is said that he was able to save many lives with his knowledge of medicine. This was the first drugstore in Tooele and Mr. Bonelli was its first druggist.

—*Mrs. W. J. Hiss*

*Emma Parkinson Eliason* of Alameda, California relates that when she was not yet four years of age her family were living in Grantsville, Utah. Her mother Sarah Hill Parkinson, had very bad teeth, so when Dr. Clark, a dentist, made his yearly rounds in the summer with his horse and buggy, arrangements were made for him to bring his dental equipment to their home. This equipment was packed in a small bag and was a great curiosity to the children. The following story is told in her own words:

"Mother was going to have her teeth pulled. Outside the house a kitchen chair had been placed in the coolest shade. Neighbors were there to help, as well as our own family, but mother's pain and distress were severe as there was no anesthetic. I stood horrified as Dr. Clark produced forceps from his bag and pulled eighteen teeth all at one sitting with much blood and suffering and mother in a stage of partial collapse.

"After the operation mother was lifted from the straight-backed chair and carried to her bedroom where a cup of tea was administered by one of our kind neighbors. I remember mother lying very pale and sick and she was confined to her bed for three weeks.

"It was one year after the extractions before mother's mouth was considered ready for her 'store teeth'. Dr. Clark not only pulled teeth but also made the dentures. That was the line of work he had studied. We children gathered around and marveled when mother put in the new set. We loved them, too, for they made mother look her young, sweet self again."—*Mildred Pearce Morgan*

### WASATCH COUNTY

There were no registered dentists in the very early days of Heber or Provo Valley. Bishop John Watkins and Hiram North of Midway, and William Wright of Charleston, pulled aching or decayed teeth with forceps or pincers. Many of the pioneers of the valley went to them for help and the extraction was done as a neighborly act of kindness. Emily Coleman tells of her little brother suffering with an aching tooth. She was instructed to take the little boy to the home of Hiram North and have his tooth pulled.

Elisha Jones, Sr., came to Heber from Provo. He was the first pioneer dentist of Heber. The instrument he used was a small pair of pincers. In 1864 he established the trade of blacksmithing. His daughter, Eliza Moulton, now eighty-four years of age, says that her father took the files he was unable to use for blacksmithing work, filed them and made knives of them.

Early licensed dentists were Dr. William Sessions, Dr. Westphal, Dr. Brigham Witt, Dr. Charles Wherritt, Dr. Sabin and Dr. Harold R. Read. Dr. Brigham Witt was one of Provo Valley's native pioneers. He went away to learn dentistry and returned to make his home in

Heber where he practiced dentistry for many years. Many of the older people of the valley are still wearing the dentures made by him. Dr. Read practiced in that area for many years. He passed away May 16, 1944.

The first Drug Store was opened in Heber in 1889 under the management of Richard Bridge, Sr. When he and his family moved to Salt Lake county, drugs were sold in the same building by Turner brothers. William Flider came to Heber and opened a drugstore which he operated for a few years.—*Ethel D. Johnson*

#### WEBER COUNTY

Dr. Jesse Jeans Murphy and family came into the Salt Lake Valley in March 1869. They soon moved to Ogden where they located building a home on the corner of what is now Washing Avenue and 29th Street. Dr. Murphy was a graduate of the University of South Carolina and was also a registered pharmacist. He opened a drug store on the present location of 25th and Kiesel Avenue in conjunction with a book, candy and tobacco store. On his drug counter he had three different sizes of scales which he used in weighing and measuring various drugs. Dr. Murphy was one of the first registered pharmacists in Ogden, Utah.

—*Eva Murphy Pugh*



Dr. Jesse Jeans Murphy

As in other frontier communities dentists were almost unheard of in Weber County in early days. Amos P. Stone, though not a dentist, made forceps in his blacksmith shop for pulling teeth before trained dentists arrived in Ogden. He pulled not only his own teeth and those of his family but relieved friends and neighbors of aching teeth.

Dr. William Ludlow McIntyre also served as a dentist, pulling teeth with an old fashioned turnkey while his wife held the patient's head.

E. M. Felshaw first came to Ogden in 1882 and opened an office but after two years of prosperous business moved to Park City where

he remained for the next four years. He then returned to Ogden where he established himself permanently. Dr. Felshaw was born in Lewis County, New York and was educated at Lee Center, Oneida County. He then entered the office of H. T. Felshaw at Constableville, New York, to study his profession. After several years he came to Ogden where he proved himself a highly qualified dentist. His parlors in the Grand Opera House building were equipped with all conveniences and appointments.

By 1878 there were four dentist doctors: W. B. Ogden, the Sharp Brothers and F. A. Hall practicing in Ogden City. The following advertisements appeared in the City Directory:

"Surgeon Dentist—Dr. W. B. Ogden, Main Street. Residence Mound Fort. Gold, vulcanite and other first class materials supplied. Careful attention paid to filling and extracting teeth. Teeth in full or part a specialty."

"Sharp Bros. would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Ogden and surrounding country that they have opened an office in the rooms over Blanchett and Mauldin's Provision Store, 5th St., and are prepared to do dentistry in all its various branches. Chloroform and ether administered for painless extraction of teeth. Terms moderate. A neatly furnished private room for ladies."

W. M. Clark came to Ogden from Burlington, Iowa. He was connected with the Godbe-Pitts Drug company of Salt Lake City for five and one-half years before engaging in business for himself. His schooling had been thorough and comprehensive. Mr. Clark's establishment opened in August, 1891, and was the base of supplies for a large and prosperous trade.

Jesse J. Driver established a pharmacy in Ogden in 1880. Mr. Driver devotes his personal attention to the business and in consequence has built up a very extensive patronage.

William Driver came to Ogden in 1869 to work in Godbe's Branch drugstore. Two years later he went into business for himself. In 1878 his son, George W., was taken into full partnership. They are wholesale and retail dealers in pure drugs, chemicals, patent medicines and many other articles.

C. L. Peebles was the proprietor of the Peebles Drug Store established in 1873. He advertised his business as "The Cheapest Drug Establishment in Ogden. Drugs, patent medicines, perfumery, soaps, brushes, combs, sponges, toys, etc. A full stock of choice wines, brandies and liquors, cigars and tobacco. The compounding of family recipes carefully attended to."

By 1879 three more drugstores had been established. They were the Harkness & Co., W. H. Pidcock and one operated by W. A.

Wade. Shortly after another druggist established business in the Junction City, namely F. B. Hurlburt who located in the Broom Hotel building. In 1886 the Fifth Street Drug Store conducted by Cunningham & Company was founded.—*Amanda Waterstradt*

*Lorenzo Waldran, Sr.* was born in Nottingham, England July 14, 1825. He married Marie Butler in England and they came to Utah as Latter-day Saint converts. They arrived in Ogden August 18, 1869 where their first home was in the Tithing Office. Later they moved to Harrisville, Weber County, and lived in the meetinghouse for some time. Mr. Waldran worked as a framework knitting apprentice. Mr. Waldran studied to become a doctor and his wife studied for the same profession. They did much to assist in the medical welfare of the community. Dr. Waldran practiced dentistry to the extent of extracting teeth. The family moved to North Ogden from Harrisville about 1880. Although Dr. Waldran was not a dentist by profession, he had a dental practice at North Ogden. It is claimed that in some difficult cases he put the head of the patient in the crotch of tree during the extraction.—*Diana Waldran Hadley*

*Percy Alfred Cook* was born in London, England September 8, 1864. He came to Ogden in 1888 with his wife and two children and opened a dental office in the old Z.C.M.I building. Later he located in the Eccles building and the Kuhn building. In 1909 he established the Ogden Dental laboratory where he practiced until his death in 1919.

Other early dentists were Eldon Felshaw, J. L. Hetzler, H. H. Hurlburt, A. D. Roberts, Percy A. Cook, Frank W. Baker, Epperson, Snedaker, Dalrymple and Mossman.—*Percy N. Cook*

## UTAH COUNTY

Joseph Lonking Townsend was born in Canton, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1849, the fifth son of Herman Townsend and Sarah Sharp. He came to Salt Lake City August 8, 1872 and was baptized into the Latter-day Saint Church in January, 1873. He became a teacher by profession and on May 3, 1875 married one of his pupils, Alta Marie Hancock.

In the fall of 1878 his father who had been engaged in the drug business in Cleveland, Ohio desired to retire from his commercial pursuits and sent his entire stock of goods to Joseph. He and his wife came to Payson where Joseph was then residing to assist his son in acquiring a knowledge of pharmacy.

Herman Townsend had a fine education. He studied Latin, Greek, botany, literature, drawing, horticulture and zoology at the University of Missouri. Added to this he took instructions through a

mail course as well as the many text books he purchased and faithfully studied. This was the knowledge he brought to his son.

Joseph was always called "Townsend" by those who knew him. Since there was no bottle factory in the West, Townsend paid one cent for all kinds of bottles—big or small. Once a month was bottle washing day and his two eldest children, Amy and Bertrum, had to wash the bottles in hot, soapy water so that they could be used again for prescriptions. He made most of his remedies in the back of the store out of herbs, barks and roots. The family lived in the rear of the building situated south of the Nebo Stake Tabernacle. A line of notions was added to the stock and many household remedies. People came from the surrounding towns for medicine, inks and dyes that were all made there. At one time Townsend placed a huge pumpkin in front of the store and a prize was offered for the one who came closest to guessing the amount of seeds in it.

Desiring to have the experience of a missionary he wrote to President Taylor on May 19, 1881 asking permission to go. His call came on June 12, 1881. He left his pharmacy in the hands of his wife and began his journey to the southern states. Poor health made it impossible for him to complete his mission, so he was released and arrived home in November, 1882. He again resumed his occupation in pharmacy.

Having outgrown the rooms of his present pharmacy he moved to a larger building, increased his stock, and built a thriving business. After fourteen years he sold the business intending to devote his time to literary pursuits. He accepted a teaching position in the Brigham Young Academy for two years and then, in 1895, opened another pharmacy and mercantile business.

When the small pox epidemic swept through the state, Payson was placed under rigid quarantine against the surrounding communities. This shut off and angered the outside patrons, since 85 per cent of the trade in that little community came from surrounding farm owners, and it took years for the city of Payson to again become a trade center. Townsend closed out his pharmacy and grocery business, while his wife continued the other department gradually changing into a millinery store.—*Echo Haynes Durrant*

*Dr. Wm. W. Rust* had his office and sold drugs at his home, mostly patented medicine, however Dr. Rust made some of his own medicine from herbs, roots and some kinds of bark. Many said that if his medicine did no good it did no harm. He was born at Danville, Vermont, August 14, 1807. He belonged to the famous Mormon Battalion and was assigned as assistant surgeon in company "C". He was severely injured by a mule so was sent to Pueblo. He came in Captain Brown's company to Salt Lake the summer of 1847 and returned to Winter Quarters; came back in 1849, moved to Payson about 1850 and died there September 18, 1894.

George Hancock had an assortment of medicines and medical ingredients in his store from which his son, Solomon, filled prescriptions.

The following are some advertisements taken from Payson newspapers from 1891 to 1897.

### THE COMING WOMAN

who goes to the club while her husband tends the baby, as well as the good old-fashioned woman who looks after her home, will both at times get down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, fainting or dizzy-spells. The most wonderful remedy for these women is Electric Bitters. Thousands of sufferers from Lamé Back and Weak Kidneys rise up and call it blessed. It is the medicine for women. Female complaints and Nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to build up the system.

\* \* \*

The "Bicyclist's Best Friend" is a familiar name for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, always ready for emergencies. While a specific for piles, it also instantly relieves and cures cuts, bruises, salt rheum, eczema and all affections of the skin. Disfigurement for life by burns or scalds may be avoided by using it. It never fails.

\* \* \*

Certainly you don't want to suffer with dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, sallow skin and loss of appetite. You have never tried DeWitt's Little Early Risers for these complaints or you would have been cured. They are small pills but great regulators. For sale at Francis & Huish's.

—Rhea Coombs Hone

*Joseph E. Johnson* — About three miles south of Payson are a number of springs near the east mountains. In the early 1860's James Pace and a Mr. Miller built a small reservoir to hold the water from these springs so the people of Payson could have irrigation water. Mr. Pace built an adobe home near the reservoir with a stockade around it as protection from the Indians. In 1862 Joseph E. Johnson bought this home and moved his family into it. Many rooms were later added and it was known for years as "The Adobe Castle."

In one of the rooms Mr. Johnson set up a printing press where the *Farmers' Oracle* was published. He also placed an up-to-date drug-store in this home where he sold all kinds of patent and proprietary medicines. The latter kind was called "Valley Tan." Many of Mr. Johnson's own productions such as Johnson's Boneset pills, Essence of

Life, Anti-Fever Drops, Johnson's Cough and Cold Cure were sold here. This drug store, or apothecary shop was of much value to the people of Spring Lake, Payson and Santaquin for several years but was discontinued when drug stores were operated in Payson and elsewhere in the county.

—Anna M. LeFevre

### PROVO

*John Nikoloy Christensen*, pioneer dentist of several Utah towns was born December 28, 1836, in Gjerringe, Thested, Denmark, the son of Kristen Pedersen Knattrup and Ane Johanne Nikoloydatter. The parents came to Utah with a company of Saints in 1858, but John N. his wife, Marie Jensen, and their daughter Albertina came on the packet ship *Emerald Isle* which left Liverpool June 20, 1868 with Hans Jensen Hale as captain. During the ocean voyage little Albertina died and a son, whom they named Atlantic, was born July 22nd. During that fateful voyage thirty-seven persons died and were buried in the ocean, and others died after landing in New York. The company docked in New York harbor August 11th and on the 25th they arrived at Benton on the Union Pacific Railroad seven hundred miles west of Omaha.

John N. Christensen had served with the Danish army in the war between Denmark and Germany. He was wounded and so was forced to stay in the rear ranks where he assisted the army doctors with other wounded men. In that way he became interested in medicine and surgery which served him well during the pioneering period in Utah. He settled first in Richfield where he followed the trade of tinsmith and did any other odd jobs he found to make a living for his family. From Richfield he moved to Mount Pleasant where he met Dr. Van Nocken, a dentist from whom he learned the profession. He practiced in Spring City, Lehi, Springville, Payson and Provo. He moved from Spring City, Sanpete County to American Fork in 1876, and remained there for several years before finally settling in Provo. He not only practiced dentistry, but surgery and medicine as best he knew, and became known as Dr. Christensen. He was mechanically minded, industrious, of an inventive nature and never idle. He instilled in his sons a love of his profession and both Atlantic Christensen of American Fork and Salt Lake City, and Harold Christensen of Lehi and Provo, became dentists.

Dr Atlantic apprenticed under his father and after practicing in American Fork for a few years went to the University of Denver Dental College where he received his DDS. Three of John N. Christensen's grandsons are also in the dental field; Dr. Scott A.



Christensen, Hollywood, California; Dr. Harold Crandall, Salina, Utah, and John C. Christensen, a dental technician, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Long remembered by the people of Spring City was John N.'s treatment of the family of Apostle Orson Hyde during the typhoid epidemic. He had the sick children wrapped in wet sheets, gave them plenty of water to drink, and all recovered. He had some knowledge of ventriloquism and used it more than once when Indians threatened trouble. The Indians credited him with supernatural powers. He died in Provo January 16, 1914.—*Leolette Christensen*

*Herbert S. Pyne* was among the earliest druggists of Provo, Utah. He was born February 12, 1862 in Durham, England, and was the oldest of thirteen children born to Samuel and Leah Pyne. When Herbert was 11 years of age his parents sent him to Utah with friends. A year later the rest of the family arrived. A great deal of his boyhood was spent in Minersville with his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Jehu Blackburn. He married Hannah Arrowsmith in 1883 and began working in a drug store in Provo. A year later he and Henry Maiben purchased the store and it became known as the Pyne and Maiben Drug Co. It was the largest in the city and was located on Main street.



Dr. Herbert S. Pyne

He had a natural aptitude for medicine and enjoyed his work as druggist very much. He compounded many of the drugs required in those days, making his own paregoric, morphine, etc. He served for six years as assistant Superintendent of the State Mental Hospital, taking charge of the pharmacy for the institution. All his life he had wanted to be a medical doctor and his love and knowledge of drugs aided him greatly when, at the age of 40 years, he entered George Washington Medical School in Washington, D. C. He was then the father of seven children. When he returned to Provo as a doctor of medicine he served four years as County Physician and practiced in his chosen field of internal medicine until his death in 1924.

Dr. Pyne had a beautiful tenor voice and was ward chorister in Provo 4th ward for many years. He was a member of the well-known "Boshard & Pyne Brothers Quartet" which sang at church programs and political gatherings all through the state in early days.

—*Leah S. Larson*

## IDAHO

*Dr. J. H. Murray* born December 19, 1860, Adams County, Indiana came to what is Nampa Canyon County, Idaho November 1, 1890 from Nebraska where he graduated from a medical college. He married Mary Robertson, in 1884, in Nebraska. Dr. Murray built the first drug store in this section in 1891. He was his own druggist. He was also an M.D. and traveled over this valley on horseback, and later by team and buckboard. He ferried the Snake River when called to Silver City which was once a boom mining town. Ofttimes it was necessary to secure the assistance of a doctor some twenty to forty miles distant or to secure drugs or medicines to alleviate the pain of a toothache or earache, etc.

Once, when Dr. Murray was going down a steep hill on his way to Silver City, the harness broke and his team ran away. He was obliged to walk six miles to the city in a very severe rain storm. During his years of practice Dr. Murray delivered approximately three thousand babies. One day a woman working in a potato field near what is now Home Dale, Idaho hailed a passerby going to town and said, "Send the doctor out here at once, I am going to give birth to a baby." When the doctor arrived the woman was still in the potato field. She went into the shack and in due time was delivered of the child. In the evening she was able to prepare the meal for her family.

Dr. Murray, being both doctor and druggist, carried all the common drugs and medicines with him in a bag wherever he went. All the surgical cases were taken twenty miles in a buckboard or white-top to Boise for operation. Later a meager hospital was set up over a hardware store in Nampa. Dr. Murray administered the anesthetic in this little Nampa Hospital. One night in a back room of the Murray Drug Store waiting for burial was a homemade casket which held the body of a miner. Two of the miner's friends were to watch over the casket during the night. An argument ensued as to which one was to dig the grave the next day so they played poker on the casket to determine who should dig. The men had been drinking all evening and during the night and towards morning one of the men slumped over the casket and died from the effects of the liquor he had imbibed. It was obvious who would dig the graves. Since there were no mortuaries or embalmers Dr. Murray had prepared the body of the miner for burial.

Dr. Murray held many prominent positions during his lifetime such as City Physician, Idaho State Representative and Mayor. He



was always very considerate of the poor. If they could pay all well and good—if not—that was all right. He never sent out statements. After the death of his first wife, Mary, in 1926 he married Amy Davis in 1933 and retired to live on a farm in the ten mile district. He is ninety-four years of age at this writing and is still very active and alert.

Dr. Kohler was an early doctor and druggist. He operated a drug store in the nineties in Nampa, Idaho. He became quite a prominent doctor and druggist and helped to establish and develop the Nampa district. He gave to the town of Nampa ground on which to establish the town and later the city cemetery which was named after the donor. It is now known as the Kohler Lawn Cemetery. He passed away about 1910.—*Minnie Lindsay Sorensen*

*Rexburg*—According to Mrs. Rosa Henrie, pioneer of Teton Valley, Idaho, Dr. Fuller came to this valley in 1897. He made his home in Rexburg and practiced dentistry there. Dr. Gill who had served the community previous to this time, considered Dr. Fuller one of the best dentists who ever came to this district, especially in the art of making dentures.

Mrs. Hattie Byrne an early settler in that district said that Dr. Fuller extracted twelve teeth for her as she sat in an old fashioned chair that had an oval back. She was not given an anesthetic, but sometimes she recalls when a patient became highly nervous the good doctor would give them a small glass of whiskey to steady their nerves. He also made a pair of false teeth for her and the teeth were set in with a small platinum pen. Platinum at that time was worth \$8.00 an ounce. Mrs. Byrne is still using her plate and has never had it to a dentist for repair work.

The first druggist Mrs. Henrie recalls was a Mr. Pete Melligan who owned and operated a little drugstore at Victor, Idaho. A few years later two sisters, Lillian and Mamie Parsons, were the druggists in that community.—*Rosa Henrie*

*Hyrum Williams*—Born April 2, 1859 in Salt Lake City, Hyrum Royal was the son of Electa Jane Barney and Dr. Ezra Granger Williams, the first physician of Ogden, Utah. The early life of Dr. Hyrum Williams was spent in Utah where, as was the custom in those days, he became an apprentice to learn the profession of dentistry. Later he took additional training in Chicago.

He came to Idaho in 1898 and settled at Labelle where he resided for two years. Because of the scattered population he was a traveling dentist as far north as the Teton Basin. In 1900 he settled in Rigby establishing Rigby's first permanent dental office located at the east end of Main Street.

Hyrum's father, Dr. Ezra Williams, believed pioneer doctors were made rich by saving lives and helping others and not in the monetary sense of the word; therefore, his admonition to his son as he began his professional career as a dentist was to "serve humanity" at a living

wage. During his years as a dentist he extended service gratis or at a nominal fee to those in meager circumstances. Many of the older people in this district still talk of the very dependable dental work done by Doctor Hyrum Williams.

The deciding factor for choosing to be a dentist was when he attempted to pull an Indian's tooth and, finding it hard, decided to study dentistry. Dr. Williams had other training. He constructed a school house at Labelle and also his own very substantial brick home in Rigby. As a hobby he learned the art of hypnotism and sometimes employed it in pulling teeth before the day of modern medicine was introduced.

—*Shirley Williams Hendricks*

*Rigby, Idaho*—Dr. G. C. Paxton came to Rigby, Idaho in the early 1900's from Nebraska. He left for a short time returning about 1904 to practice medicine. There was quite an epidemic of diphtheria at that time and George E. Hill, an early pioneer, tells of calling Dr. Paxton to the bedside of a daughter who was critically ill with the disease. Dr. Paxton administered anti-toxin and the child recovered. Mr. Hill had buried one daughter shortly before this.

Up to this time there had been no drug store in Rigby and medicines and drugs had to be obtained from neighboring towns. Seeing the great need for a drug store in this locality Dr. Paxton, with Dr. N. O. Nye, a veterinarian, and probably others, established the first drug store in Rigby, Idaho. Dr. Paxton operated this store with the help of Emma Halstrom, who later became his wife, until 1916 or 1917 when he moved to California.—*Elma L. Holbrook*

William Frederick Fisher, my father, was called to Oxford to serve as bishop of the Latter-day Saint Church. He built a store in 1877 and had a two-story eleven room house ready for occupancy when the family left their home in Richmond, Utah July 8, 1878. Father had been a merchant in Richmond, and in his old ledger of 1876, there are accounts for dental service. The charge for extraction was fifty cents. After his arrival in Oxford he continued extracting teeth for the settlers of Oxford until his health became such that he was not able to serve them, which occurred about 1907.

When a child I remember that father had an excellent pair of forceps. After he pulled a tooth he often used common table salt as a disinfectant. During the hard times of 1893-1894, his charge to the patient for pulling a tooth was 25 cents and many times no pay at all. Father was also Oxford's first druggist. He kept a goodly supply of drugs in his store of general merchandise. He had made a study of drugs and knew their use. He also set broken bones and sewed up wounds for those who sent or came for him and this was done gratis.

Previous to this time a Dr. Stover, who practiced dentistry in Logan, Utah, occasionally stopped at Oxford for a day or two,

driving the forty-five miles with team and buggy and perhaps stopping at other small settlements along the way. His plates were considered very good by those who had to wear dentures.

Matthew Thomas Peck was born December 16, 1866 in Michel County, Illinois. Mr. Peck, his wife and two sons, Eldon and Wray came overland by wagon from Wray, Colorado, in 1902, to Idaho where they purchased a farm east of Rigby. In 1904 he began the erection of the Peck block. Shortly after the Peck Building was completed, Mr. Peck engaged in the drug business with Joseph Langley as druggist. Wray was engaged in the drugstore business with his father who was also the undertaker of this small community. During his long residence in Rigby, Mr. Peck was one of its leading citizens. He passed away October 12, 1941.

—Stella Brossard Fisher

### TOOTHACHE TIMES

Back in the early history of Merrill's Ward (now Naples) in Ashley Valley, my father, George Albert Goodrich, owned and farmed eighty acres of land, raised a few cattle and kept a few stands of bees. Among his various tools were two crude pairs of forceps. One of these was for pulling children's teeth and the other, a less sharp and shining pair, was used on adults. We children never liked the looks of these and we were especially disturbed when any of the Atwood boys from over in Dry Gulch came for a "tooth pulling." We always ran out into the yard and held our ears as those big boys were the expressive type.

Our mother, Harriet Marie Taggart Goodrich, used for a toothache cure a hot compress made by wringing a cloth out of vinegar and placing it on a heated stove lid which, of course, must be placed in paper, etc., and then in a pan to protect the bedding and the patient. This treatment required patience, but that virtue must have been plentiful in pioneer times.

The time came when my father did not feel like doing his own personal dental work and anyhow a trained dentist, Dr. Hirth, had set up a sort of "curiosity shop" in Vernal City. With some misgivings, father entered this establishment and was seated in the big, old barber chair now to be seen in the D.U.P. Relic Hall, in Vernal, Utah. One trip was all our father ever made there and his comments were complaints at the ruthlessness of the doctor who, he thought, was just trying the mettle and endurance of a "fellow doctor."

Many advances have been made in the profession since Dr. Hirth's time, but he took care of Vernal's dental work for many years. I myself sat in that big chair for three hours at one time with a large rubber flap separating my jaws while the dentist hammered in two gold fillings with a mallet. But who knows, perhaps that particular bit of sparkle helped me to "catch a husband."

—Lucy Goodrich Lind